YESTERDAY'S BALL RECORD

Indianapolis and Washington Give a Fine Exhibition of Athletic Skill.

Rain Stops the Game in the Sixth Inning. Leaving the Hoosiers Behind - Other League and American Association Games.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The game to-day between the Washington and Indianapolis clubs was a model one. The fielding of both teams was perfect, the Washingtons not making an error of any description, while two battery errors only were made by the visitors. After the Hoosiers had made two runs in the seventh innng. with one man out, a heavy shower caused the game to be called, and the score reverted to the sixth inning. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS. WASHINGTON. B B PO A B Glass'k, s. 0 0 Denny, 3.. 0 0 Daily, c 0 Widner, p. 0 1 0 3 0 Healy, p... 0 Totals... 5 8 18 13 0 Totals.. 1 5 18 8 0 Score by innings:

Earned runs-Washington, 4. Two-base hit-Wilmot. Stolen bases-O'Brien, Bassett.

Double plays-Donnelly, Myers, O'Brien; Myers First base on balls-Wilmot, Schock, Bassett. Hit by pitched ball-Secry. Struck out-Secry. Passed ball-Daily, 1. Wild pitch-Healy, 1.

Umpire---Valentine.

PITTSBURG, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 1. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.-The Philadelphias lost their second game of the season to Pittsburg to-day, because Casey weakened in the eighth inning. With the score a tie, the Pittsburg men went in, in the eighth, and batted out seven runs, five of them earned. Carroll was hurt in sliding to the home plate in this inning, and Miller came in to catch, Fields playing left

PHILADELPHIA. 2 Andr's, m. 1 Farrar, 1 .. 0 0 Mulvey, 3, 0 O Schriver, c 0 0 Bastian, 2. 0 1 1 Irwin, s 0 0 0 Casey, p ... 1

Totals... 8 10 27 12 5 Totals... 1 8 27 26

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5. Two-base hit—Bastian. Stolen bases—Smith. Beckley, Delehanty, Andrews, Fogarty. Double play—Kueune and Beckley. First base on balls—Miller, Carroll. Hit by pitched ball—Dunlap. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—Beckley, Dunlap, Kuehne, Sunday, Coleman, Morris, Fogarty, Bastian. Passed balls-Carroll, 2. Wild pitches-Casey 2. Time-1:40. Umpire-Powers.

NEW YORK 7, DETROIT 6. NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- In the New York-Detroit game to-day Titcomb and Murphy were substituted in place of Keefe and Ewing at the last moment. The game was slow up to the seventh inning, when the Detroits began to bat. The ninth inning opened with a score of 7 to 5 in favor of New York. Beatin went to first on balls, and scored on Campau's three-baser. Tiernan, however, captured Hanlon's fly, making a remarkable catch, and Campau was held on third. Whitney captured Brouthers's liner, doubled up Campau, and the game was over. Score:

0 4 2 2 Hanlon, m. 1 1 1 Rich'son, 2 2 2 4 6 0 Bro'th'rs, 12 3 12 0 Q O Rowe, s 0 Tiernan, r. 1 2 1 White, 3 .. 9 Connor, 1. 1 112 0 1 Ganzel, 2., 0 3 2 0 0 Twitch il, 11 1 4 5 0 Bennet c.. 0 Sl'try, m., 0 0 0 0 0 Beatin p.... 1 0 0 7 1 Titeomb p. 0 2 0 6 0 Campan, r. 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 Beatin p 1 Totals .. 7 12 27 21 4 Totals ... 6 8 27 15 2 Score by innings:

Earned runs-New York, 5; Detroit, 2. Two-base hits-Brouthers, Rowe. Three-base hits-Connor, Campan. Home-runs-Twitchell, O'Rourke. Stolen bases-Hanlon, Brouthers, Campau (2). Double plays-Whitney and Richardson: Whitney (unassisted). First base on balls-Murphy, Beatin (2), Campau. Hit by pitched ball-Ward. First base on erters-New York, 2; Detroit 2. Struck out-Richardson, Ward, Connor, Whitney, Rowe, White. Gan-zell, Bennet, Campau. Time-2:00. Umpire-

BOSTON, 15; CHICAGO, 5. Boston, Aug. 18.—The Bostons sandpapered their bats to-day and administered a crushing defeat: to the Chicagos. Baldwin was batted almost at will, and the errors of the visitors materially aided the run column of the home team. Clarkson pitched a lazy ball, but was

effective. Score: CHICAGO. 0 Ryan, m.. 0 1 1 1 V'H'n, 1. 0 0 1 2 Duffy, r ... 2 1 0 Anson, 1.. 0 0 11 0 Pfeffer, 2., 1 1 0 1 Wmson, s 2 0 Burns, 3 .. 0 Totals., 15 16 27 17 4 Totals ... 5 6 27 13 8 He thinks Schoeneck a valuable addition. Score by innings:

Chicago...... 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1-5 Earned runs-Boston, 8; Chicago, 3. Two-base base hits-Kelly, Nash (2), Johnston, Home-runs Johnston, Duffy, Williamson, Anson, Brown.
Stolen bases-Kelly, Merrill, Hines, Vanifaltren.
Deuble plays-Anson (alone), Pfeffer, Williamson
and Burns. First base on balls-Kelly, Ray.
Williamson, Morrill, Daly, Hines. Hit by pitched ball-Kelly. First base on errors-Boston, 5; Chicago, 1. Struck out—Brown, Kelly, Anson, Daly, Pfeffer, Baldwin. Paused balls—Kelly, 3. Wild pitch—Clarkson, 1. Thue—2:10. Umpire—Kelly.

CINCINNATI 4; ATHLETICS, 0.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.-The Cincinnatis won to-day's game handily from the Athletics, as the visitors could do nothing with Smith's pitching. The local men put up a faultless game in the field, and not a blue leg passed second base. The grounds, from the recent heavy rains, were in a wretched condition, and base-running was impossible. The Cincinnatis found Seward's balls when a bit was most needed. Attendance, 2,200. Score:

ATHLETICS. 0 Wetch, m. . 0 1 2 1 2 0 Stovey, 1.. 0 0 Keilly, 1... 0 1 12 0 0 Lyons, 3.. 0 0 Corkhill, m 0 0 1 0 0 Larkin, 1.. 0 1 0 0 Larkin, 1.. 0 1 2 0 Bauer, 2.. 0 enuelly, s 1 1 1 3 0 Gienson, s. 0 O Seward, p., O Smith, p. . . 0 1 0 9 0 Weyhing, r 0 0 0 0 Totals.. 4 7 27 19 0 Totals.. 0 3 24 17 2

Athletics 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 Earned runs-Cincinnati, 3. Two-base hit-Smith. Double plays-Gleason, Bierbauer and Larkin. First base on balls-Tebeau (2), Smith, Lyons (2). First base on errors-Cincinnati, 1. Struck out-Carpenter, Welch, Lyons, Larkin, Bierbauer, Robinson,

KANSAS CITY, 11; BROOKLYN, 6. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 .- Hoffman won another game for the Karsas Citys to day. After he had been touched up for four singles in the first, he steadied down and only allowed the visitors to make one more hit up to the last inning, when O'Brien and Burns bit for two bases each. Caruthers was batted hard, and the home club won with ease. The batting of Cline, the work of Burdock at second and Esterday's brilliant play at short were the features. Score:

KANSAS CITY. B PO A E Binckn'r.32 1 0 0 O'Brien, 1. 2 3 2 Foutz, 1.. 1 0 0 Burns, m.. 1 0 3 1 2 C'r'th'rs, p 0 Hamilt'n. r 3 2 0 0 0 Smith, s.. 0 1 0 0 Clarke, r. . 0 1 0 6 0 Burd'k, 2. 0 0 4

Totals. 11 15 27 21 5 Totals. 6 7 27 17 3

base hits-Barkley, Davis, Phillips, Cline, Hoffman, O'Brien, Burns. Three-base hit-Hamilton. Stolen bases-Hamilton. Pinckney, Burns. First base on balls-Off Hoffman, 6; off Caruthers, 3. Hit by pitched ball-Barkley, Esterday-First base on errors -- Kansas City. 1; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out-By Hoffman, 3; by Caruthers, 2.

ST. LOUIS, 8; BALTIMORE, 5. Sr. Louis, Aug. 18 .- The St. Louis took kindly to Kilroy's curves to-day, and pounded him all over the lot. Only magnificent in and outfielding on the part of the Baltimores saved them from a regular Waterloo. Lyons and O'Neill made fine running catches, and Comiskey stopped a liner that created a sensation. Score:

BALTIMORE. 1 Purcell, r.. 1 1 2 O Griffin, m.. 0 0 S'mm'rs, s. 0 0 O Goldsby, l. 1 O Grenw'd, 2 O M'C'rtv. r.. 0 2 Shindle, 3.1 1 3 Boyle, c... 1 Hudson, p. 0 0 Fulmer, c. 0 0 4 1 3 0 Kilroy, p.. 1 2 1 5 0

Totals... 8 12 27 11 3 Totals... 5 8 27 15 4 Score by innings: St. Louis....... 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 1-8 Baltimore...... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1-5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 6: Baltimore, 2. Two-base hits—Boyle, White. Three-base hits—Shindle, Kilroy. Stolen bases—Latham (4), Greenwood. First base on balls—Robinson, Goldsby. Hit by pitched ball—White. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4: Bal-timore, 3. Struck out—Robinson, Goldsby, Tucker.

Return of the Club. The Indianapolis club returns home to-night after one of the most disastrous trips on record. Since leaving here they have played twenty-one games, of which they have lost seventeen. -What makes this record so bad is the fact that there were no extenuating circumstances, and the result must be accepted as a fair showing of the strength of the team. It left here with all of its men in excellent condition, with a new pitcher who had shown himself able to cope with the best, with a record of three straight victories over the Chicagos and of having won more games the preceding month than any club in the League save New York. Yet, notwithstanding all these encouraging features, the club went in and did worse than it had ever done in its bistory. The inevitable conclusion appears to be that the team does not really possess the strength which its friends here hoped it would display, and that it is the weakest of the League clubs, even when it is in the best trim. This is an unpleasant conclusion, but it is about the only one that can be derived from the circumstances in the case. The predominant weakness of the team to be in head work. iller, l&c 1 1 4 0 1 Delhan'y, l. 0 3 0 0 0 a club loses twelve or fifteen games out of wenty, by a margin of only one or two runs, it indicates that the players are lacking in that quality called backbone; that they haven't the courage to win in a close fight. The trouble with the Indianapolis players is that they do not know how to grasp an opportunity. An apparent advantage is nothing to them; a lead of three or four runs in the first inning appears to have no more effect upon them than it would on wooden Indians. It seems rather to embarrass them. No other club under the

> apolis club has had a good lead early in the game, sufficient to encourage it to better stick work, at least, but the advantage never seemed to affect them. In the meantime, the local public will probably go out to the games in this city as usual. Base-ball is a recreation, and all the clubs engaged in it cannot win. Indianapolis ought to be represented in the League, it evidently cannot be represented by a winning club, and therefore those who want to keep the name of the city before the base-ball readers all over the country and who want open-air entertainment must school themselves to take defeat philosophically. and patronize the game for what it is and not for what it might be. One thing can be said of the players in the local team, they never put up a listless, uninteresting game, and if the patrons can get the idea of "winning" out of their heads

sun would have let Chicago win that game

in which Indianapolis started out with a lead of

four runs in the first inning, and a green pitcher

to face during the remainder of the game.

Time and again, on the present trip, the Indian-

they could anywhere. Getting Press Notices. Here are some of the gems of praise that the Eastern press bestow on the champion Indianapolis losers. The Boston Herald says:

The Indianapolis team is remarkably strong in every department, and, as it is playing to-day, must finish the season strong. There is not a more evenly balanced team in the League to-day, and it is strange, indeed, to see such a club in the last place. After losing three straight games in Boston

the "remarkably strong" team moves to Phila-delphia and quickly loses three more equally as straight; nevertheless, the Philadelphia Ledger is moved to say:

The Hoosiers appeared in their new suits of light gray, with black trimmings, and they made a very neat appearance. They are a fine looking set of athletes, and individually the Indianapolis team is one of the strongest in the country. For some reason or other, however, they are not a winning combination, though they play as good ball as any club in the League. Burdick, the Hoosiers' new pitcher, made his first appearance in this city and made a fine im-

These are only samples of comments by papers in other cities. These things may sound very well to the players, but Indianapolitans would much prefer to have a club which could win a few more games. It is victories that count.

Boyle and Myers Home.

Henry Boyle and George Myers, whose names will go down to posterity as the battery which officiated in the sole victory won by the Indianapolis club in its tour through the East, arrived home last night from Washington, having left after Friday's game. Myers is suffering from a sore finger. He says the boys have been playing a great game, with the exception of their inability to bit the ball. He declares they stood no show whatever to win in Philadelphia and New York, because the umpiring was dead ainst them all the way through every game.

Record of the Clubs. Lost. Per Cent Chicago 52 Pittsburg..... 38 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. St. Louis...... 60 Cincinnati...... 56 Brooklyn.... Athletics..... 53 Cleveland...... 32 Kansas City...... 29 WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

 Clubs.
 Won.
 Lost,

 St. Paul
 50
 25

 Des Moines
 46
 24

Kansas City...... 35 .428 .417 .328 Sioux City...... 15 Patting and Fielding. Glasscock...... .275 880 .890 .904 .899 .930 .849 .980 .918 .856 Shreve.... 1,000

Base-Ball Notes. The Detroit club will also arrive to-night, and will play the local club to-morrow. Harry Wright lost a son, fifteen years of age, by typhoid fever, last week.

Cincinnati has been winning steadily of late, and may yet push St. Louis for the Association At Westfield, Friday, the home club defeated

the Seridans by a score of 20 to 7. Lyons, of Indianapolis, caught a good game for Westfield. Imagine a club that had in its ranks a Beckley, Miller, Latham, Ewing, Glasscock, Burns, Tucker, Campau, and Gleason. What a poise they could make. The Nationals and Lone Stars will play ball

at Brighton Beach to-day. The battery for the Nationals will be Copeland and C. Doremus; for the Lone Stars, Gray and Elliot. Captain Anson was offered \$100 a week by Hoyt, the playwright, for a season on the stage the coming winter. Hoyt thinks Anson a big-ger man than Mike Kelly. Anson declined.

This is not a commendable trick. The St. Louis Globe Democrat says: "Robinson is one of the trickiest players in the profession. Yester-

bie quietly told McKean that it was a foul ball, and that player started back to first base. King threw the ball to Robinson, and the batter was

Worcester wants Cleveland's place in the Association if the latter club retires. It has come to pass that a membership in either one of the big base-ball organizations is a thing very hard

The old Chicago players are still longing to have Clarkson and Kelly back into the fold. They go so far as to predict that with those two players in the team they would win (perhaps) the championship with ease. The Washington Post admits that Washing-

the fact that that the team is not drawing crowds to winning games, and says the club will leave the League.—Cleveland Plain Desler. Von der Ahe says that he knew that Beckley and Staley were good players, but that he had no room for them in his own team when they were released. He could use the latter to goo advantage at this stage of the proceedings, how-

ton is not a fitty-cent base-ball town, deplores

In the game played by the Grinders and Hardeners of Atkins's saw-works, yesterday, the score was 15 to 9 in favor of the Hardeners. The batteries were Dagner and Preston for the Grinders and Preston and Server for the Hard-

Did you ever reflect what a powerful argument there is always to be urged in favor of any changes whatsoever in a tail-end club! man can suggest the silliest kind of an alteration in the team, and if you dissent he will say, Well, it can't make matters worse, can it!" President Smith, after waiting three months for Baldwin to get into condition, made up his

mind that the latter's pitching days, for this season at least, are over, and yesterday gave him the required ten days' notice of his release. Baldwin will retire to his farm near Hastings. -Detroit News Anson says that Irwin, Wood and Fogarty, of the Philadel phia club, Hanlon, of Detroit, Ward. Tiernan and Slattery, of New York, and Comiskey, Robinson and O'Neill, of the St. Louis

Browns, are among the latest applicants for po-

sitions on Spalding's Australian team. Comis-E. L. Breckenridge, the pitcher of the Logansport club, is in great demand. Anson, of the Chicagos, has been telgraphing him every day for the past ten days. Morton, of the Maroons, wants him, and the Canton (O.) club offer him a big salary. He is under contract with the Logansport club, and has helped to make the splendid record that club has made this season. Breckenridge is nineteen years old, over six feet

tall, and throws with terrific speed. "I am superstitious about Sunday base-ball games," remarked "Kid" Cross, catcher for the Louisvilles, the other day. "Ever since Cham-berlain and I have been together as a battery we have won but three games on Sunday, although we have played in twenty or thirty games. In addition, I have played in other po-sitions a number of times on Sunday, as I did to-day, and the club has always lost. I think it would be a good idea to lay me off every Sunday, but I don't care how much they work me on week days."

The question is often asked: "How long does a pitcher's arm last?" Ten years ago, Spalding, McBride, Cummings, Knight, Bond, Bradley, Galvin, Fisher, Zettlein, Matthews, Nichols Stearns and Parks were the leading pitchers of America. Five years later only Bond, Bradley, Galvin and Matthews were left of this goodly company, and five years after that Galvin is the only one remaining. So in ten years the whole body of pitchers that flourished then has disappeared from the face of the base-ball field, and, save Galvin, there is nothing left to prove that they ever existed. - Boston

League players with a batting average of .300 or over, including all games played up to yester-day, were as follows: Beckley, .347; Ryan, .337; Connor, .335; Kelly, .301; White and Duffy, .300. Buckley led the Indianapolis with .288; Andrews the Philadelphias. .268; Hoy the Washingtons, .270. In infielding Beckley led the first basemen with .983; Bastian the second basemen, .946; Nash the third basemen, .930; Hornung, left field, .962: Sunday, center field, .933; Campau, right field .951; Smith, short-stop, .903. In stelen bases Sunday led with 50; Seery, 46; Ewing, 43; Kelly, 41; Fogarty, 39; Pfeffer, 36; Hoy, 34; Hanlon, 24.

they will enjoy base-ball here just as well as There's one honest man in the land, and he can be found without a lantern. With the bases full in the fifth inning of last Tuesday's Philadelphia-Chicago game, Burns hit in front of the plate. The ball struck him, though Lynch didn't see it, and it bounded into the field. No one made an effort to get it, and Van Haltren scored, Burns running to first. Irwin protested that the boll was dead. Umpire Lynch then called Burns, and asked him on his honor whether the ball struck him, and Burns frankly said it did, whdreupon Van Haltren was sent back to third base and Burns resumed the bat, striking out. Umpire Lynch complimented Burns on his honest admission, but Captain Anson, willing to take any advantage, chided

Watermelon for Freckles. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Miss Carrie Townsend, South St. Louis, tells the following: "I always have a feeling of pity for girls who have florid or sallow complexions, or whose faces are bespattered with freckles, looking as if they had been about when a bran bin had exploded. I feel sorry for them, not because of any harm that the freckies do, for really I think them nice, as they are evidence of a pure, light and healthy complexion, but because the removal of them or the sallowness is so easy, if they only knew how. I accidentally discovered a sovereign remedy a couple of years ago, which costs next to nothing. One day the plumber shut our water off and I could get none in which to wash my face. I was fearfully soiled, and, looking out of the window just then, I saw a friend approaching to call on me. Glancing about me I noticed half of a watermelon from which the meat had been removed some time before. It was partly filled with juice, and I hastily washed my face in it. The result was so soothing that I repeatedly washed my face in that manner. Judge of my astonishment, a few days later, on seeing that there was not a freckle left on my face. A number of my girl friends then tried it, and the result was a great beautiwith the face, the juice of the watermelon will rectify it and produce a clear skin.

Queen Victoria as a Tenant.

London Truth The queen has reason to appreciate the anomalous condition of the law of landlord and tenant in Great Britain. Her Majesty leases the Abergeldie estate from Mr. H. M. Gordon, and the farm buildings, near the castle, where the famous herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle is kept, are very old, in wretched order, and most inconveniently arranged. Mr. Gordon is not disposed to erect new and improved buildings, and the Queen has decided not to do so, having discovered that the agricultural holdings act does not entitle her to compensation if she gave up the farm, as Mr. Gordon would not bind himself to take over the buildings at a valuation on the determination of the tenancy. Considering, however, that the Queen has been the tenant of the Abergeldie for nearly forty years, and that her present lease has some seventeen years to run, it seems to me that it would have been profitable to build the much needed new steading without any condition whatever. It is clear, though, that the Queen may now be exgected to support radical legislation on the question.

London's Great Preacher. Dr. W. Reid, in the United Presbyterian. We are not able to assign any reasons for Mr. Spurgeon's popularity which are lentirely satisfactory to ourselves. Other ministers are as learned, able, eloquent, devoted as he, but there is only one Spurgeon. Why is it! He uses simple language, a child can understand every word and sentence in his sermons. His illustrations are drawn from common life; every one can appreciate them. He preaches the gospel; Christ, and not the preacher, is forced upon the attention of the hearer. In addition to all this. he has the earnestness of sincerity and the reputation of a godly life. Perhaps this combination of qualities may account for the position he occupies among modern preachers, but it seems hardly sufficient to explain his pre-eminence. One thing is certain; in the estimation of the people he stands head and shoulders above his ministerial brethren in this city of great preach-

Says It Is Nonsense.

New York Mail and Express. What rot and nonsense this is about Mr. Blaine being Secretary of State under President Harrison! Mr. Blaine's nearest friends know and say that no inducement could persuade him to take any position in the gift of the President. His tastes, his desires, his purposes, his plans, are all unalterably hostile to such a resumption of

official cares and labors. Should Become Republicans.

Cincinnati Times-Star. But the sensible course for Democratic protectionists to pursue is plain: Let them drop their party and stand for their country. In the the Democratic camp they are out of place. Sweeping away all the nonsense about names, they should come right over into the Republican

THE monopoly to which the Democrate will nake most strenuous objection is the monopoly of votes which General Harrison and the proCONTRACT LABOR.

Evasions of the Law by the Proprietors of Certain Flax-Mills at Paterson.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- Chairman Ford, of the congressional committee investigating the evils of immigration, opened to-day's proceedings by calling to the stand ward detective Michael J. Reap, of the Eldridge-street police station. The witness said that he had been attached to that precinct for a number of years, during which he had noticed the steadily increasing number of Polish and Hungarian Jews within the bounds of the Eleventh precinct. At present they abound in Ludlow, Hester and Essex streets, and in the lower portion of the streets running from Grand to Division street, east of the Bowery. These foreigners, the witness said, are exceedingly filthy in their habits. Home influence is wanting among them. Numbers of them peddle stale vegetables and decaying fruit. They never attempt to learn English. Their living costs but little, very much less than the cost to workingmen of other nationalities. They cause much trouble, and sanitary officers are constantly in their midst to insure partial cleanliness. It is disgusting even to travel where these Poles and Hungarians congregate.

Mrs. Jane Ryan, a young woman employed in Barbour's flax-thread-mills, in Paterson, N. J., was the next witness. She came over with four other girls in 1885. When asked if her fare was paid, she hesitated and said piteously: "If I tell the truth, Mr. Barbour will not give me any more work." Finally she admitted that Mr. St. Long, a clerk of Barbour's, had given her a ticket in Ireland. She had paid him back at the rate of 50 cents per week after her arrival. The witness earned seven shillings per week at home. Here she earned \$10 in two weeks. She agreed to work for Mr. Barbour eighteen months; worked for Barbour from July, 1885, to August, 1887, when she married and left the mill. When she grew ill Mr. Barbour offered to pay her fare home, but she became better and did not go. About one hundred girls came from the same part of Ireland, and are working in Barbour's mills in Paterson. She did not know positively that they came under the same cir cumstances. Her passage was \$15. About one hundred men and boys have also come from Ireland to work in Barbour's mills. Kate Kearney, a handsome Irish girl, an em-

ploye of Barbour, testified that she came here under similar circumstances to that of the prement was made about wages. When threatened with imprisonment for contempt, she burst into tears and was led to another room to recover her

a roster proved a very Irana Miss Kearney, her eyes swollen and red from erying, was returned to the committee-room, that this witness might reassure her. Eliza unhesitatingly told the committee that she came from Belfast, Ireland, where she worked in Dunber & McMasters's flax-mills, being enabled to cross the ocean by receiving a ticket from McMasters. On landing here she went to work in mills run by the same firm in Greenwich, Conn., and had paid the cost of her ticket in weekly installments. In Belfast she received 7s 6d a week, and in Greenwich \$8.24 a fortnight. She worked in Greenwich eighteen months, and then secured a position in Barbour's mills in Paterson. While there, in February last, Superintendent Saton furnished her with six tickets, with which she brought to this country her father, mother, brother and two sisters, and a young girl friend. All, with the exception of her mother, were given work in Barbour's mills, and are now employed there. The witness left Barbour's employ and was now working in the Dolphin works. Her father is now paying the debt she incurred in bringing the family and friend over here.

Congressman Ford now replaced Miss Kearney on the stand. He told her of Mrs. Rvan's statement as to the circumstances under which she [Mrs. Ryan] had come to this country, but Kate persisted in her refusal to make any statement on the subject. Long had told her she would be employed in the Paterson mills in teaching the hands the trade. The wages were \$7 a week. The witness was asked if she had not had a conversation with Mr. William Barbour in reference to bringing friends of hers to

"I decline to answer," said the witness. "Did you receive tickets to bring people from Ireland? was Mr. Ford's next question. "I decline to answer," responded Kate. "And when the persons requested to come over here, were not you charged \$2 apiece for the tickets!"

Again came "I decline to answer." The witness denied that a visit she had made to Ireland was for the purpose of inducing persons to come to this country to work in the Paterson mills. She refused to say whether or not the tickets she had sent to Ireland were used by the persons for whom they were intended, befrom her visit home, the witness brought her sister with her. The tickets for this purpose were sent her by Mrs. Sarah Jane Geddes, an employe of the mills.

The witnes is now repaying the woman the \$38 which the tickets cost. On being questioned further on the subject of what inducements prompted her to immigrate to this country, the witness acknowledged that she was assured by the agents of the Barbour mills, in Ireland, that she could procure employment in Paterson at higher wages than she was receiving.

Mary J. Kincall testified that while working in the Hewitt flax-mills at Belfast, Ireland, she was furnished a ticket to this country by Mr. Seton, on her promise to repay him after her arrival in America. On arriving at Castle Garden she was met by a woman who conducted her to Paterson, and four weeks later she was given employment in Barbour's mills. She has since been repaying Mr. Seton, who subsequently came to this country The witness did not know that Mr. Seton's presence in Ireland was for the purpose of giving tickets to girls to come to America. Mary Murphy, a twister in the Barbour mills,

who formerly worked in a Belfast mill, said she came to this country eighteen months ago, and since coming here she had brought relatives, fying of countenance. No matter what is wrong | eleven in all, here on tickets given her by Mr. Seton, for which she is still paying. Seven of these people are now employed in Barbour's mills. The witness is receiving all the wages they earn in payment for the passage tickets.

John Murphy, brother of the preceding wit ness, corroborated Mary's testimony, and said: "I am a flax-spinner in Barbour's mills; since my arrival here I have received four tickets from Mr. Seton, upon which four friends have come to this country, and two of them are now employed in the mills with me. I receive \$21 for two weeks' work, and out of this is deducted every pay-day \$4 to pay for the tickets of my

Sarah McGrovan works in the Barbour mills. In July last she received eight tickets from Superintendent Seton on the "installment plan." With these she brought members of her family to this country, and six of them are now working in the mills. Thomas A. Mitchell, a watchman in the mills.

brought his wife and eight children from Ireland in the same manner. Five of his children have gone to work in the mills. Michael Mutholland, who reached this countwo weeks ago from Manchester, where he was employed as superintendent of flax-mills, said he had been engaged as foreman of Barbour's mills, in Allentown, Pa., by Mr. Barbour. He earns \$14 a week. He received "four pun five" a week in Manchester. He considered his prospects better here, as the flax industry is becoming "threadbare" in the old country.

Sectionalism of the Mills Bill.

Omaha Republican. The circumstance will not have been forgotten that this bill was drafted by the Democratic members of the committee, behind locked doors. No Republican, whether or not a member of the committee, was permitted to see it. Who was engaged in the work? Roger Q. Mills, late colonel of the C. S. A.

Henry G. Turner, Georgia, late captain. Clifton R. Breckipridge, Arkansas, late pr vate in C. S. A. William C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky, late captain, colonel and general, C. S. A. William L. Wilson, West Virginia, late pri-

vate in C. S. A. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, not in confederate army because too young. William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and William D. Bynum, of Indiana, both free-traders, and the former the mouthpiece of President Claveland. Five of eight in the confederate army, fighting for a constitution which declared that no duties should ever be levied upon imports, and six of eight representing the solid South, and yet, in

tration ticket is the defection of a farmer,

named Pulver, from the Republican ranks. It

is the only defection in the city that we know

of, of its kind. Palver lives really in Claverack

on they were allowed to cut off their ears only, the face of these facts and many others of like as being easier to carry." sort, Democratic newspapers have the assur-"But, pray, tell me, what do they want with these cars and heads?" I inquire. auce to deny that the Mills bill is either freetrade or sectional in its character. They will "What! Why, the staff pays money for them! have a hard time convincing the intelligent -dont you know that! I can't say exactly how workingmen. much; three roubles, I imagine. And then, not long ago," the captain continued his tale. I saw A Gardener Wants Free Trade. several volunteers arrive from Bendeseni. While Hudson, N. Y., Special. I was looking at them one dived into the leg of his boot, pulled forth an ear wrapped in paper, One of the most amusing and at the same time convincing arguments against the adminis-

earth but.

the Tekintzi.

and set off for the staff headquarters to get the money for it." On hearing this I comprehended why the ser-geant-major of the hunters had chased the Tekintzi so perseveringly, and disregarding the bullets that whizzed around his legs and head. His full name is Milton Pulver. Up to this year he has always voted the Republican ticket, but now he announces his determination to cast his had overtaken his man, shot him and cut off his

HE MAY FLY THROUGH THE AIK. Mr. Campbell's Air Ship America Nearly Ready to Show What It Can Do.

vote for Cleveland. His reasons, however, are sound ones, for him. He raises on his farm considerable garden "sass" which he sells to the

operatives employed in the Philmont mills. To

grow these products he is obliged to employ a number of farm hands, and when the policy of

the Democratic party was defined, he was no

way slow in making his intentions known. He said that although he had always been a Repub-

lican, he should this year vote the Democratic ticket. He is in favor of free trade, and makes no bones about saying that he wants to get his farm labor done as cheaply as he can, and that if free trade will give it him he would be a fool

not to vote for it. Altogether the ontlook is

most encouraging, and I expect to see Harrison

WHEN THERE SHALL BE NO MEN.

That's What the World Eventually Is Com-

ing To, or Figures Lie.

Prof. Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., of this city,

and dean of the medical faculty of Tulane Uni-

versity, a recognized authority in matters of

sanitary philosophy and hygiene, has recently published an interesting report on the life and death rates of New Orleans as compared with

those of other cities. The Picayune is indebted

for a copy, which contains a variety of interest-

ing and important matters, which we will here-

after take occasion to notice as they deserve.

Attention here is directed to some deductions

which the Professor derives from his statistics,

and if we may trust in this case to the some-

what questionable statement that "figures never

lie," we are brought face to face with some re-

Our professor's statistics which are, of course,

perfectly square and honorable as far as he is

concerned, are derived partly from the records of the Louisiana Board of Health, which is

charged with the duty of recording all births

and deaths in this city, and partly from the mort-

nary tables of the tenth United States census,

lated figures usually are. From them it is discovered that in most parts of the United States

women have a better expectation of life than

where these advantages are enjoyed to the high-

surplus of women over the numbers of men,

again occur. Here a learned physiologist pre-

The expectation of life for females, is, in every

locality, better than of males, but the difference in

favor of females varies greatly, and to an extent inex-

plicably by me. The superiority of white females over males is greatest, and very great in New Orleans and Charleston; it is a little in Boston, Brooklyn and

New York, and it is very slight and least in New Jersey and Mass, chusetts. The fourteen localities

take, in reference to this superiority of females over

males, the following order: New Orleans, Charleston. Cincinnati, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Phil-adelphia, District of Columbia. Baltimore, New York

Brooklyn, Boston, Massachusetts, New Jersey.

The like superiority and difference exists in reference to colored females and males. The localities re-

ported, only four, take the following order: New Orleans, again first, and the difference is very great.

though not as great as between white females and males; next. Baltimore; then the District of Columbia, and last, Charleston. And it is singular that in Charleston, where the superiority of the white female

is very great, the superiority of the colored female

Another singular fact is that while there is a slight

superiority in Massachusetts of the females over the

males, yet the males have the superiority from two to ten years of age, and that this male superiority is found in no other locality.

A third singular fact, and one encouraging specially

to New Orleans, is that the expectation of life of its

white females is superior to that of the white females

of Charleston, Brooklyn, New York and Boston; but the expectation of life of the white males of New Or-

Why is all this possible? Our author replies:

Females are, in less number, guilty of vicious and

hurtful excesses; they are more confined to the house and engaged in less hazardous occupations, and

thereby they are less exposed to communicable dis-eases, to inclemencies of weather, and to dangerous accidents. But these obvious causes, while explain-

ing in part, fail to do so in whole. For at no time is

the superiority of females so great as under five years

of age, and such females are more exposed than males

to the above causes. For such reasons, vital statis-

ticians have claimed that nature endowed the

female with a stronger vitality, with greater vital

endurance, and if there be better explanation I do

are, in obedience to subtle forces of evolution,

growing physically more perfect, and this would

seem also to include advancement toward moral

perfection, the men are declining in all vital

characteristics. The women are growing con-

stantly more beautiful and more numerous, while

the men are in a corresponding ratio to retire

from the world they have for so many ages dom-

insted and controlled. By these mysterious and

potential agencies the men are dying, fading out of

existence, and their last despairing gaze is to be

fixed on a race of goddesses, "divinely tall and most divinely fair," crowding upon the stage where the tremendous tragedy of "Man and

Woman" has been so long enacted, but now to

be superseded by the inexpressibly peculiar and

It is to this ending that all the musty figures

and dry bones of science presented above in-

evitable tend. It is the consummation of an im-

placable law which is destiny, declaring the sur-

vival of the fittest. It portends a grand future

for woman, but it is much to be doubted if Eye

SAVAGERY OF THE COSSACKS.

How They Are Stimulated by Money Bonuses

nt-major pleases me the most. Unfortunate

ly, I have forgotten his name. He was a fine

young fellow, and desperately brave. He was

I remember once waking up very early, step-

ping out of my felt tent and looking toward the

valley. The sun had just made its appearance in the direction of Bami, from behind the pre-

I see the sergeant-major of the hunter's com-

mand and two hunters coming from the pass at

a rapid pace. Their coats were worn with the

sleeves on, their rifles were over their shoulders —which signified that they had been to some

place in the mountains. I call to the sergeant-

"Why, the boys ran in and reported that

the Tekintzi had shown themselves. I took all

the men who were at home and rushed off.

'There, yo-o-nder!' he says, and points to the

road on the summit. And on the left of the

road we caught sight of three Tekintzi running

along a path. We dashed after them: I was in

front, and did not notice that the rest had dropped behind. I look, and, behold! they are

firing at me at quite short range, so that the

bullets fell about my legs. And as soon as I

remaining, and they were utterly exhausted, so

At these words the sergeant major smiles in

a very satisfied way; thrusts his hand into the

right pocket of his great coat and draws out the

severed ear of a Tekintzi. It was still quite

my hand, examined it, gave it back, praised the

sergeant and promised to speak to the genera

about him on the occasion of our first meeting.

The sergeant, highly delighted, returned to his

A few days later I ride to Bami, and, among

other things, I seek out a friend of mine, the

captain commander of the heliographers, re-

garding the hunters' command and the ears of

"That's all nonsense," said he, "this is what I

saw a few days ago; on the 4th of September,

think it was, there arrived here in Bami a cer-

tain commander of a Cossack company, a tall,

healthy, light-haired man-you kow him! How-

ever, that is not the point. Behind him rode

several Cossacks. I see sacks hanging to their

saddles, with something round in them. I ap-

proach nearer, and the Cossacks dismount and

shake out of their sacks the severed heads of

Tekintzi somewhere or other, had conquered

them, cut off their beads and brought them to

the staff as proof of their victory. And later

"Where have you been so early?"

that I overtook them and shot them.

of medium stature, thin and swarthy, with

can be happy in Paradise without Adam.

unknowable drama, "Woman."

lively black eyes,

cipitous mountains.

major and question him.

We are to believe, then, that while women

leans is less than in said places.

est degree over any other place.

and they are doubtless as reliable as such col-

and Morton elected by a large majority."

New Orleans Picayune.

"I don't propose to cross the Atlantic, or go to the North pole, or to conquer any cyclones, or ride any blizzards. What I do intend is simply to sail easily and gracefully, not too high, but just high enough in the upper air, in calm weather, from one city to another, and that much I certainly will do, probably within a

So says Peter C. Campbell, the inventor of an

air-ship now nearing completion. The accom-panying illustration is an almost accurate representation of how it will appear. The ovoid form above the car is a balloon of silk 42 feet long and 24 feet in its greatest diameter, with a capacity of 18,000 cubic feet, and will be charged with hydrogen gas. Connecting the balloon with the arrow-like rod beneath is a keel of the same material as that composing the body of the balloon. Suspended below that pole is a boat-shaped car containing the machinery for propulsion and direction, with a central well-like basket for passengers. This car is 36 feet long and 7 feet wide in the middle, with a depth of 4 feet in the basket. The basket is made of wicker work, with a bottom of red cedar, very light, but strong. The rest of the car is constructed almost wholly of rattan, spruce, and silk. To avoid unnecessary weight, the putting together of its parts has been done with the bostbuilders' gine and waxed linen thread, instead of nails or screws. On the sides are wings, 17 feet long and 7 feet in extremest width, made of silk stretched to ratten frames, which it is not intended shall be flapped, but set a such variable angles as may be required by the direction of the wind, to give an effect similar to that produced by the outspread wings of some great birds, like the albatross, tha seem to fly without motion. This effect will be further enhanced by two great pairs of wings, fore and aft of the backet, that may be closed, opened and set at will, as a requisite to aid in elevating, depressing or directing the structure. It is not purposed by Mr. Campbell that the

balloon shall have very much more lifting camen; they live longer and survive with more tepacity than sufficient to neutralize the weight nacity and success the vicissitudes that tend to of the machine, its occupants, and the necessary ballast. To ascend, it will be necessary to emshorten existence. But it is in New Orleans ploy the force of a propeller wheel 8 feet in diameter, that lies horizontally beneath the The Picayune has heretofore discussed as a possibility, in view of the constantly increasing basket. Prof. Ritchel demonstrated that a 22-inch wheel so employed, moving with great velocity, would overcome a dead weight of 14 that a state of society analogous to that at-tributed to the Amazons of antiquity might pounds put upon an exactly balanced balloon. An application of bicycle treadles and multiplying gears rotates the propeller. The same powsents a formidable array of figures to show that in the struggle for life the softer sex starts out er can also be applied to the rotation of another 8-foot propeller at the stern, or to one or more of three other propellers which are to steer with. There is also a rudder made like the wings at the bow instead with decided advantages of immunity from the assaults of death as compared with the males; that the women have better chances for development in all that makes up sane, sound and vigof the stern of the car, and worked by lines orous life. In a word, the men are on the down from the basket. The rear propeller, instead of DADV'C CIVIN AND COLLID having blades, will be made of steel rods and possess all that conduce to their physical and silk, curiously put together, so that when in moral superiority. Let us quote the words of motion it will throw itself into the form of a two-twin screw. This is an invention of Carl Myers. Another attachment is a sort of para-

> but which can, in an instant, be spread so as to moderate descent in case of accident. The weight of the entire ship is only 350 ounds, of which but 75 pounds are in the powerproducing machinery. Keeping it down so low permits the carrying of 350 to 380 pounds of pasengers and ballast.

chute arrangement that, when not in use, lies

up flat against the swelling sides of the balloon,

The car, with all its wings, propellers and other attachments, except the power, has been completed, and is now on exhibition at Coney island. John T. Smith, of 159 and 160 South street, who built the car, is now finishing the power and its connections, which he expects to have completed in about a week.

The balloon is being made by Carl Myers, husband of the aeronaut Carlotta, at Mohawk, Herkimer county, New York, and he writes that

t will be finished in two or at most three weeks.

The balloon used by Carlotta is one of Mr.

Myers's make, and is said to be the lightest of equal efficiency in the world. It weighs but fifty-five pounds and carries up 245 pounds easily. Carlotta has been engaged to make the first trip in Mr. Campbell's air-ship. A stock company has been formed to build and exploit the Campbell air-ships. This first ship will only have cost about \$2,500, and her builder says that they can duplicate her for one-

half of that. The president of the company is Daniel B. Thompson, and the treasurer John Burrill, both of Brooklyn. DIGH RAILWAY SPEED A Great Achievment in England-Four Hundred Miles in 445 Minutes. Baltimore Sun.

Trains of the Great Northern and the West Coast railway companies ran a race between London and Edinburgh Monday, which, according to the New York Times's description, broke the world's record for high speed. The distance between the two cities is 400 miles, and the time consumed, exclusive of stops, was seven hours and twenty-five minutes, the average speed being over fifty-three and a half miles an hour. For so long a run this was unprecedented. The Baltimore & Ohio between this city and Washington frequently makes the forty miles in forty-five minutes, a speed of nearly 531 miles an hour, but this run is hardly to be compared with the feat of Monday. The victorious train, the West Coast, which included four passenger cars weighing twenty tons each, the whole weighing 132 tone, ran from London to Crewe, 158 miles, without a stop, in two hours and fifty-eight minutes. Part of this distance was traversed at the rate of 72 miles an hour. Beyond Crewe a speed of from 73 to 75 miles was kept up for ten miles, and the 51 miles between Crewe and Preston were covered in just 51 minutes. At the former place there was a stop of five minutes to change engines, and at the latter a stop of twenty minutes for luncheon. After passing Preston heavy grades were encountered, and the five and one-half miles to Sharp Summit were run at the low rate of thirty seven and one-half miles an hour; but, the Summit being passed, a mile a minute was the common rate, though seventy-two was made on down grades. for the Ears of Their Enemies.

At Carlisie the engine was changed sgain, involving a loss of ten minutes. The 101 miles from Carlisle to Edinburgh were made in 104 places on the route between the English and the Scotch capitals severe grades necessitated slow movement, but, including these, an average rate of fifty-three and one-half miles an hour was made, and the West Coast train ran into the station at Edinburgh seven minutes ahead of its rival, "The Flying Scotchman." Competing English roads cut time, not rates. The summer traffic northward from London is valuable, and the West Coast railroad, having beaten the Great Northern in this trial of speed, will hope now to break the monopoly of the fast passenger traffic the latter company has hitherto enjoyed. In June the schedule time between London and Edinburgh was nine hours. This has been reduced by successive cuts to eight hours, and there is said to be a prospect of its being reduced to seven and one-half hours. The sensations of a person going at a rate of seventy-five miles an hour are described as somewhat novel, but not unpleasant. There are no more shaking and jostling than at lower speeds. The noise of a train passing in the opposite direction is said, however, to be something fearful, resembling a voiley of musketry. Tunnels are recognized by the crash and roar heard when they are traversed, and by the shower of sparks seen against took aim at one of them they didn't feel like the black background. As regards danger, there is no more of it, it is held, at fast than at slow speeds, especially on English roads, where the road-bed is good and the track is secured against trespassers. In view of the trepidation with which travelers between here and Washington in the early days of railroading soft, but already pallid and cold. I had never expected such a visible proof; I took the ear in used to regard a speed of thirteen miles an hour, the nonchalance of the traveler of to-day at speeds from three to five times as great is worth noting. We get used to a great many things which at one stage of our development we should have considered impossible. If

> best English roads. English Dislike for Novelties.

Tekintzi. They had come into collision with the | fit is found in the greater speed, comfort and

it be asked why the English roads so greatly ex-

cel, as a rule, the American roads in speed, the

answer is not far to seek. A great deal more

money is spent on the English road per mile

than on the American-sometimes five or six

times as much. The grades are made as easy

as possible, the road-bed is solidly con-structed and tracks are commonly inclosed

on both sides, so that tramps and animals with difficulty gain access to them.

The companies are not permitted to cross roads

and streets at grade. They must pass above or below throughfares in such a way as to prevent

risk of loss of life. The expense is, of course,

very great, and heavier than our roads through

thinly-settled regions could bear, but the bene-

safety of travel. We are improving fast in this

matter. In the older parts of the country,

where the traffic is large and remunerative, the

ratiroads are constantly adding to their perfec-

tions, and here and there the traveler finds bits

of road that may challenge comparison with the

London Letter. The manager of one of the largest roads said: "Two years ago we sent two of our men to America under salary and expenses to examine everything of value in the American railway system and report to us. When they returned the only valuable suggestion they had to make in our opinion was the adoption of the American system in checking baggage. We tried it. We took bargage up at the house of the owner and delivered it at his destination in whatever city he was going to. We could not make it popular, however. The first year we managed to clear

expenses, our profit being £7. The next year we cleared £15. The fact is, the English people like their own way of doing things, and you cannot change them."

The Lest One Is Aug. 28. VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE Niagara Falls and return, only \$5. Lake Chautauqua and return, only \$4.50.

Toronto and return, only \$6. Thousand Islands and return, with boat ride on the St. Lawrence, only \$10.

Remember the date—Thursday, Aug. 28—and the route is via the popular Bee-line railway, with elegant coaches, reclining chair care and sleepers through without change. No other route is so well prepared to comfortably care for Niagara Falls excursionists as the Bee-line. Get your tickets at Bates House, Union Depot, or

No. 1384 South Illinois street. T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent.

Western Excursions. VIA TRE POPULAR "BEE-LINE" RAILWAY. The Bee-line will sell excursion tickets to all cointe in Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, Nebraska, Colorado and all principal points in the West and Southwest, on Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25, Oct. 9 and 23, at the low rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets good returning thirty days. For full information call on agents Bee-line, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and 138 South Illinois st. T. C. PECK, P. A.

> Excursion Rates to the West-THE VANDALIA LINE

Has arranged to run five harvest excursions to points in Kansas, Nebraska and other Western States Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25, Oct. 9 and 23 at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the round trip. Do not overlook the superior accommodaparticular information call upop D. R. Don-ough, ticket agent Union Depot; Geo Rech, tick-et agent Vandalia line, corner Washington and Illinois sts., or address H. R. DERING.
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Vandalis Line,

Excursion to Oskaloosa. Ia-The L. B. & W. route will sell tickets to Os kaloosa, Ia., and return, on account of the Friends' Yearly Meeting, copt. 3 to 10, at onehalf fare. Tickets good to return for thirty days. For information, etc., call on or address GEO. BUTLER, Gen. Agt L, B, & W. Route, 138 South Illinois atrest

Excursion to Niagara Falls. Via L. B. & W. route, leaving Indianapolis a 11 A. M., Tuesday, Aug. 21. Fare \$5, round trip, good five days or longer. For tickets and information call on or address GEO. BUTLER, Gen Art. L. B. & W. Ry., 138 South Illinois street

DARI 2 2VIN AND 20APT

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by Cuticura Remedies.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent. malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies falling,
we called our family physician, who attempted to cure
it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until
the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from
the middle of his back down to his knees, was one
solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched and malicious. We
had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally we
were advised to try the CUTICUBA REMEDIES. The
effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the dis-

GEO. B. SMITH. Attorney at law and ex-Prosecuting Attorney. Reference: J. G. Weist, Druggist, Ashland, O.

No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance—a skin with-out a blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood— should fail to make trial of the Cuticura Bemedies. I have seen the CUTICURA REMEDIES used for milk

CLEAR SKIN, PURE BLOOD.

crust by a visitor in my house, and can testify that the cure was speedy and permanent. I have also used them myself, for eruptions of the skin on my little child, with satisfactory counts in skin was broken out and began to me ugly proportions. I have also heard my neignbors apeak of the Cuticura Remedies in the highest terms.

E. P. BEAR, Churchville, Augusta Co., Va.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cutieura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautific

HOW MY SIDE ACHES! Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgie, Sharp and Shooting Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents. DIED.

OWINGS-Edith Harding Owings, of cholers in-fantum, infant daughter of John F. and Caroline H. Owings, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at the residence of her grandfather, N. B. Owings, No. 407 College avenue, Aug. 18, at 8:15 P. M. Notice of funeral later.

CHURCH SERVICES. DOBERT W. DOUGLASS WILL PREACH AT Clair streets, on Sabbath, the 19th inst., at 10:30 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. The public is respectfully invited

THIRD CHRISTIAN CHURCH-CORNER HOME tor. Services to-day at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p.m. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock a. m. Rev. R. T. Matthews, of Lexington, Ky., former pastor of this church, will preach this evening at 7:45. The public are condially invited to attend these services. Seats free.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FIFTY PER CENT. TO ANY GOOD PATENT A STROLOGY-MRS. DR. EVAIS, THE GREAT perience, reading human fife by the planets ruling at birth. In that hour every incident of life is outlined—the business we are best adapted to and most successful in, in what part of the world we will be not happy, healthy prosperous. Nature provides love, friendship, happiness, health and prosperity for all her children. Consult the stars and learn when and where to find it. Office 421g Massachusetts avenue,

Persons at a distance can consult the Doctor by mail I will read the stars for thee lady, And tell to thee thy fate; Come listen to their voice, lady,

Ere it be too late. To know thy destiny, dear lady, Can never do thee harm, Though dangers in thy path may lay.

The stars do thee warn.

Then listen to their voice, fair maid, And hear what they do say:
They are placed in heaven above thee.
To guide thee on life's way. I will read the stars for thee, old man

And tell the what has been—
Review thy journey through life's path,
The joy and sorrow thou hast seen.
Oh! why deny the stars' decree,
For they do rule thy fata.
They are the eyes of God on high,

Guiding the humble and the great. I will read the stars for thee, young me

And show to thee the way That will lead thee on to wealth and fan To a brighter, happier day. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. .

OR SALE-WEBER SQUARE PIANO White sewing Machine, cheap, at 813 N. LOR SALE-STOCK OF CLOTHING, HA gents' furnishing goods, at Lebanon, Ind.

WANTED-AGENTS. MY ANTED-A MAN OF BUSINESS APTITUI VV located outside Indianspolis, to act for old-e tablished house. Salary \$70 monthly. Reference

MANUFACTURER'S SUPT., Lock-bo

WANTED-SITUATIONS. WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSITION as short-hand reporter and type-writer. As dress 85 South Elinois street. CITUATION WANTED-BASSSINGER, WOULD D lead cheir, quartet or other musical organizat Address W. H., Journal office. WANTED - SITUATION, IN OFFICE

Writing. ELLA A. NELSON, Morton, Ind. LOST.

RED PLUSH POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A 75 cents, besides a cloth containing some gold money, about \$32, and a dime and nickel. It is the earnings of a poor colored lady who has a family to support. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by returning it to No. 394 North Delaware street. OST-BANK BOOK-ON THE 17TH OR 183

OST-BANK BOOK ON THE 17TH OR 18T inst, a bank book on the First National Bank Terre Haute. The book contained one lote of 57 given in 1882, by Annie E. and Dillard A. Brew in favor of L. L. Johnson, also a bank account wi First National Bank of Terre Haute. The finder when the liberally rewarded by Laving the same at a Journal office. L. L. JOHLSON.